

1
2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 DISTRICT OF NEVADA
4

5 KEVIN A. KELLY,

6 Petitioner,

7 v.

8 WARDEN PERRY RUSSELL, *et al.*,

9 Respondents.
10

Case No. 3:21-cv-00006-RCJ-CLB

ORDER

11
12 Kevin A. Kelly, a Nevada state prisoner, represented by counsel, has filed a
13 petition for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, claiming that the conditions of
14 his confinement at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC) violate the federal
15 constitutional prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment because of the danger from
16 COVID-19 to which he is exposed. See Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (ECF No. 1).
17 Kelly claims that he is at high risk from COVID-19 because “[h]e is fifty-nine years old
18 and suffers from high blood pressure, obesity, and heart problems,” and, therefore,
19 “[a]ccording to the Centers for Disease Control (“CDC”) he is at high risk of severe
20 illness from COVID-19.” *Id.* at 7. Kelly seeks “release from confinement at NNCC and
21 asks that he be allowed to reside outside the prison, at least until he is vaccinated.” *Id.*
22 at 8.

23 After examining Kelly’s petition under Habeas Corpus Rule 4, the Court
24 determines that Kelly’s petition is not cognizable in habeas corpus. His claim must be
25 brought, if at all, in a civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This action will be
26 dismissed.

27 Federal law provides for two primary means for state prisoners to seek relief on
28 claims related to their imprisonment: petitions for writ of habeas corpus and civil rights

1 complaints. See *Muhammad v. Close*, 540 U.S. 749, 750 (2004); *Nettles v. Grounds*,
2 830 F.3d 922, 927 (9th Cir. 2016) (en banc). “Challenges to the validity of any
3 confinement or to particulars affecting its duration are the province of habeas corpus.”
4 *Id.* (citing *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 500 (1973)).

5 This action, as pled by Kelly, concerns the conditions of his confinement, not the
6 fact or duration of his confinement.

7 The Supreme Court has not explicitly ruled out habeas as a vehicle for all
8 conditions-of-confinement claims. See *Ziglar v. Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. 1843, 1862 (2017)
9 (leaving open the question whether immigration detainees challenging “large-scale
10 policy decisions concerning the conditions of confinement imposed ... might be able to
11 challenge their confinement conditions via a petition for a writ of habeas corpus”);
12 *Boumediene v. Bush*, 553 U.S. 723, 792 (2008) (declining to determine “the reach of the
13 writ with respect to claims of unlawful conditions of treatment or confinement”); *Bell v.*
14 *Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 526, n. 6 (1979) (leaving for “another day the question of the
15 propriety of using a writ of habeas corpus to obtain review of the conditions of
16 confinement”); *Preiser*, 411 U.S. at 499 (“When a prisoner is put under additional and
17 unconstitutional restraints during his lawful custody, it is arguable that habeas corpus
18 will lie to remove the restraints making custody illegal.”).

19 In *Nettles*, however, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals provided further guidance
20 regarding the intersection between habeas corpus and civil rights actions under 42
21 U.S.C. § 1983. In *Nettles*, a habeas action, a state prisoner challenged a prison
22 disciplinary action on constitutional grounds, claiming the improper disciplinary action
23 could affect his eligibility for parole. The Court of Appeals held that because the
24 petitioner’s claim did not fall within the “core of habeas corpus,” that is, it did not
25 necessarily implicate the “fact or duration” of his conviction or sentence, it must be
26 brought, if at all, in a civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Nettles*, 830 F.3d at 925
27 (quoting *Preiser*, 411 U.S. at 487). The Court of Appeals noted that the Supreme Court
28 has suggested that civil rights actions under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 are the exclusive vehicle

1 for state prisoners' claims that fall outside the core of habeas. See *id.* at 929–31. The
 2 Court stated:

3 The [Supreme Court] has long held that habeas is the exclusive vehicle for
 4 claims brought by state prisoners that fall within the core of habeas, and
 5 such claims may not be brought in a § 1983 action. See, e.g., *Wilkinson v.*
 6 *Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 81–82, 125 S.Ct. 1242, 161 L.Ed.2d 253 (2005)
 7 (characterizing the Court's precedents as holding "that a state prisoner's §
 8 1983 action is barred (absent prior invalidation)—no matter the relief
 9 sought (damages or equitable relief), no matter the target of the prisoner's
 suit (state conduct leading to conviction or internal prison proceedings)—if
 success in that action would necessarily demonstrate the invalidity of
 confinement or its duration"). Based on our review of the development of
 the Court's case law in this area, we now adopt the correlative rule that a
 § 1983 action is the exclusive vehicle for claims brought by state prisoners
 that are not within the core of habeas corpus.

10 *Nettles*, 830 F.3d at 927.

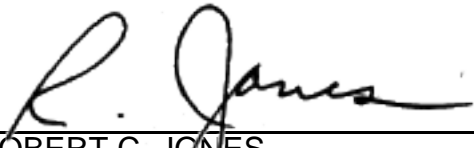
11 Therefore, following *Nettles*, this Court concludes that Kelly's claims, challenging
 12 the conditions of his confinement, and not the fact or duration of his confinement, are
 13 not within the core of habeas corpus, and are not cognizable in this habeas corpus
 14 action. Kelly's claim must be brought, if at all, as a civil rights action pursuant to 42
 15 U.S.C. § 1983.

16 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that this action is dismissed.

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, as jurists of reason would not find this ruling
 18 debatable, the petitioner is denied a certificate of appealability.

19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court is directed to enter
 20 judgment accordingly.

21
 22 DATED THIS 8th day of February, 2021.

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 25 ROBERT C. JONES,
 26 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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